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# New-York Daily Tribuna

FOUNDED BY HORACE GREELEY.

SUNDAY, JULY 26, 1896.

#### THIRTY PAGES

THE NEWS THIS MORNING.

FOREIGN.-A great massacre was reported at Van, Asia Minor; 12,800 people are supposed to have perished. === Another unimportant Spanish victory was reported from Havana. = The resignation of General Bronsart von Schellendorf as German Minister of War has been postponed till autumn. === The Cape Colony Parliament adopted the report of its committee which investigated the raid of Dr. Jameson into the Transvaal.

DOMESTIC .- The Populist National Convention in St. Louis adjourned sine die, after nominating William J. Bryan for President, in spite of his refusal to accept the nomination if Mr. Sewall should be rejected. - Major McKinley made a speech on the issues of the campaign to a large delegation of glassworkers who visited him in Canton . More than thirty lives are known to have been lost in the cloudbursts in Colorado, = The Northern Pacific Railroad | stuff ballot-boxes at the South can be expected was sold by auction in West Superior, Wis., to | to refuse nominations of Democratic electors Longwood tennis cup.

CITY AND SUBURBAN .- A scale of wages was drawn by the striking tailors and submitted to the Contractors' Association. === Robert J. Cook, the Yale coach, and three members of the Yale crew arrived on the steamer New-York. A big crowd saw the bicycle races at the Manhattan Beach track; Butler, Schuessler and Krumm were among the winners. === The Larchmont Yacht Club's racing week ended. Stocks were stronger and higher.

THE WEATHER.-Forecast for to-day: Fair and warmer. The temperature yesterday: Highest, 82 degrees; lowest, 68; average, 73%.

Buyers of The Tribune will confer a favor by reporting to the Business Office of this paper, 154 Nassau St., every case of failure of a train boy or newsdealer to have The Tribune on sale.

or newsdealer to have The Tribune on sale.

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The Brooklyn man, or the New-Jersey man, away from home, can get his home news in The Tribune, every day of the week, no matter where he is in America or abroad. No other New-York paper prints the Brooklyn and New-Jersey news in its regular city and mail editions. Two papers for the expense of one.

Among the features of the week on the other side of the Atlantic has been the astounding manifestation of public indifference toward the trial of Dr. Jameson, now in progress. The enthusiasm which was displayed at the time of his return from Africa, and which had the effect of converting him during the first few weeks following his arrival in London into the lion of the season, has wholly disappeared, and from the cable dispatches of our London correspondent it would appear that his conviction is wellnigh a certainty. For he seems to have no defence whatsoever to offer against the charge that he invaded the Transvaal without the consent of the Crown, in defiance of the laws of to see the progress and prosperlty of the Sun-Great Britain, and in behalf of a sordid financial conspiracy.

Every prudent undertaking having for its object the relief of misery and distress in great cities must necessarily commend itself to the readers of The Tribune. More especially is this the case with an enterprise of the character of the Christian Alliance, which, as shown in the article published in our issue of to-day, devotes its energies to the task of putting homeless and friendless men upon their feet by means of suitable work, adequately remunerated. Very interesting is the history already made by the Alliance, and the record of outcasts who, irrespective of their religious beliefs, have been started afresh in life, and converted from tramps into self-respecting and self-supporting citizens, speaks volumes for the success of this meritorious undertaking.

State the week just brought to a close has been | the initiative in promoting commerce, that her one of considerable importance, for it has witnessed the introduction at Sing Sing of what is now known as the Bertillon system of identification, which will soon be in operation in every | houses there. penal institution of New-York, in compliance with the provisions of the statute on the subject recently enacted by the Legislature. The apprehensions formerly entertained by the prison authorities with regard to the difficulty of applying this method of anthropometric meas-

described in an article published to-day, the authorities now acknowledge the simplicity and perfection of the system.

While there is much diversity of sentiment with regard to the advantages to be derived from the consolidation of New-York and Brooklyn, there can be only one opinion as to the wisdom of increasing by all suitable methods the means of communication between the two great cities. And inasmuch as the enormous cost involved renders the construction of an adequate number of bridges in the near future extremely improbable, much interest will be taken in the scheme described elsewhere in our issue of to-day for the piercing of a subway beneath the East River. This project, which has received the sanction of the city authorities, and for which the requisite capital is said to be assured, is designed to connect the surface line systems of Brooklyn and New-York, the transit by means of electric cars occupying a little over two minutes.

#### BRYAN THE POPULIST.

The nomination of Bryan by the Populist Convention yesterday was not unexpected. On the contrary, it was assumed that his show of declination was laboriously calculated, as his bursts of inspired, and partly borrowed, oratory have been, to catch the ear of the groundlings. But he knew the cheap crowd with which he had to deal, and the more he professed to repel their nomination the more passionately anxious they were to give it. Having saved a chance of party existence for themselves by a separate nomination for Vice-President, the Populists who fought Bryan most desperately were anxious to get within reach of the flesh pots if he could be elected. It is said, perhaps with truth, that he was really unwilling to accept the nomination on the Populist platform, because of the plank proposing ownership of railways by the Government, which might naturally be objectionable to a railway attorney. Or he may naturally have objected to the nomination because it would commit him in some sense to other features of the platform. But the fact stands that he has been nominated, in spite of his declination, as the chosen representative of the men whose platform speaks for them.

It is very much of a muddle as it stands, and perhaps it may be some days or weeks before anybody knows who the Poparchist candidates are to be. Powerful pressure has been brought to bear on Sewall to decline, but he did not give Mr. Bryan that comfort during the trying hours between 9 a. m. and 5 p. m. Saturday. Powerful pressure has also been brought to bear on Mr. Watson, of Georgia, the candidate for Vice-President, to decline, and also to accept; if the silver bugs have a hold on him, he may withdraw. But nobody can tell what the Popocrat ticket may be until the last word has been heard from the three men, for the Convention put itself on record as believing that Mr. Bryan's assertion could not be trusted when he said he would not be the Populist candidate unless Mr. Sewall was also. Presumably the Convention guessed its man rightly, but it is quite conceivable that he may refuse to the end any other than a Democratic nomination.

It would be premature for Republicans to as sume forthwith that their task is made easier by a split of the opposition about Vice-President, which may at any moment be closed, or even by a Populist nomination of a refusing candidate, if he still refuses. The Demarchists and the Poparchists are essentially one, and will somehow get their votes together. From the outset it has been the scheme of some Democratic managers to run several tickets professedly hostile, in order to draw more votes in different sections or from different classes than either ticket could draw alone. On the face of things, many Democrats would bolt a Populist nomination, many Populists would kick at a Democratic nomination, and many silver Republicans would refuse to support a confessed Populist. But men who have known how to pledged to vote for a Populist, or Populist electors secretly pledged to vote for a Democrat, or to put up electors intended to be suddenly withdrawn at the last moment.

It looks at present as if secretly allied, but apparently differing, forces were going to hunt for votes under different party names and professedly different principles, only to bring their spolls all together by some trick at the end. Men may think this a chimera, but it is exactly the device by which votes were obtained four years ago. The Poparchists and Demarchists and silver repudiators must, at all events, be expected to unite by some device, and this year the people do not want to be cheated. There is for them one straight and open way to defeat every such trick, and that is to vote directly for McKinley and Hobart. The more tickets the opposition puts up the more clearly the plain people will see that in the election of the Republican candidates lies the only possible assurance for Protection and Honest Money.

## JAPAN'S COMMERCIAL ZEAL.

Japan is indeed getting on. Her commercial enterprise is now no less remarkable than was her military prowess a couple of years ago. She is extending trade routes to every quarter of the globe, and planting trading houses in every market town. Her own steamship lines are rapidly connecting her with all the chief ports, not only of Asia, but of Australia, Europe and America as well. One of her great companies has already arranged for a line of passenger and freight steamships to one of our Pacific ports, and another is in the act of doing the same. These will have fleets of a score or more ships each, rivalling in size, speed and equipment those of the great Atlantic lines. They will vastly increase trade and travel between Japan and the United States, to the advantage of both countries. From that point of view they are to be welcomed, as well as from this other, that Americans are generously glad rise Land

It is, however, a curlous and not altogether satisfactory or pride-inspiring commentary upon American enterprise that the establishment of these lines should be left to Japan. The usual and proper rule is that commerce between two nations should be chiefly in the hands of the one which is the elder or more advanced in civilization; whenever, that is to say, there is any marked difference between them. It is the civilized man who goes to trade with the savage. It is the highly cultured nations of Europe which send ships and open trading houses to develop commerce with the tribes of Africa and with the half-civilized States of Asia. It would not do, of course, to liken Japan to these. She is properly to be ranked among the enlightened Powers, in many respects the peer of the foremost of them. Yet, considering that only a generation has passed since she was "opened" to the world, and that by this very country, it does To the criminal authorities of the Empire seem strange that she should already be taking ships should come hither instead of our ships going thither, and that Japanese trading houses should be opened here instead of American

> This is very creditable to Japan. It is not creditable to the United States. We have long been accustomed to seeing the British and masses of the people more intelligent, industri-French and German flags supreme in Atlantic commerce, to seeing the South American trade to better social conditions and to greater ease largely in European hands, and to having to | and less cost of government. There is no bet-

But to see the great and illimitably growing | children of the people, commerce of the Pacific in Japanese hands will be a fresh and still more grievous humiliation. It will complete the circuit of dependence. Thenceforth there will be nothing for Americans to do but to produce what they can, and then wait for other nations to send hither and buy or barter, fust as African tribes collect ivory and gums and wait for European traders to come to them with calico and rum. Nothing more, that is, until they adopt the policy which other nations have long been practising, and by reasonable encouragement promote American commerce and make the American flag again known in all the harbors of the world.

#### A SHOCKING DEMONSTRATION.

The closing session of the remarkable gathering at St. Louis was marked by scenes that, if any serious importance attached to its deliberations, might well give a Christian Nation pause. That the financial and business interests of the country have been in considerable degree affected by the so-called deliberations of this Convention, and by the possibilities of its outcome, it would be idle to deny. Nor is it less obvious that the feeling of anxiety with which the earlier proceedings were watched by the whole country gradually relaxed and changed to amused curiosity as the roaring farce developed through its several stages of slangwhanging by "cyclone" orators, song singing by costuned circus clowns and elocutionary performances by unsexed women. The Convention passed naturally and logically through the same process of development as the enterprise initiated and carried through to its legitimate conclusion by one of the leading spirits in its socalled deliberations known at the time as "the Coxey raid." Whoever remembers that queer outburst of lunacy will recall the fact that, ridiculous as it seemed, it did disturb a great many timid people at the outset, excited serious apprehension as it appeared to be increasing in its proportions, but that presently it became comic instead of tragic, and amid a general guffaw broke against a sign "Keep off the Grass," and went ignominiously to jail.

The St. Louis Convention passed similarly from the tragic to the comic stage and became, instead of a threat to public credit and National honor, a laughing-stock for the whole people. And yet in its last scenes it was something more than that. In the ribald and unseemly transactions with which it signalized the culmination of its purposes it transcended the Roman Saturnalia, and planted itself side by side with the wild French revolutionists who a hundred years ago enthroned the Goddess of Reason on the high altar in the Cathedral of Nôtre Dame. When, yesterday, a drunken and disorderly rabble of enthusiasts, claiming to be represent ative of a great National party, broke cut in a demonstration of mob spirit and mob recklessness, marching through the aisles of that great hall carrying the cross and crown of thorns as symbols of their sacrilegious irrever ence for the Founder of Christianity, as well as of their disregard and contempt for the fundamental principles of the doctrine He taught, a speciacle was afforded that might well cause the most reckless scoffer at religion and disbeliever in Christianity to stop and

Cross and crown of thorns! Did these men realize that they were dragging down into a common scuffle for political offices emblems that in all Christendom are held sacred-emblems before which multitudes of devout men and women prostrate themselves, and other multitudes name with bated breath as symbols of the highest and holiest of all things that ever enter into human consciousness-of the Divine intermediation, the Redemption of Mankind? Did they realize this? No matter what may be their individual beliefs or disbeliefs-did they realize that in this mad bacchanal they were affronting not only the religious sense of Chris tendom, but that calm, general common-sense which pays decent respect to honest religious convictions? Probably not. They had comtogether with wild notions about everything. in some States, and of Populist electors in and nothing seemed sacred to them. And per others, or to put up Democratic electors secretly haps it is just as well that they did in such manner make revelations of themselves. But think for a moment what possibilities open to the reflection that these men might by some strange visitation of Providence be put in control of the destinies of this Republic!

### VACATION SCHOOLS.

The opening of the so-called vacation schools recalls attention to a beautiful and beneficent charity which ought not to be a charity at all. but a regular function of the local government. The work is a new one. It was begun only two years ago. As yet it is comparatively small in scope, though its growth has been marked. In the first year the attendance of children was less than 1,000. Last year it was more than 3,000. This year it is nearly 6,000. Small as they are, those figures indicate great beneficence at the present time, and future possibilities almost inestimable. The children of the poor are taken from their hot, unwholesome homes, and from the no more attractive streets, into the cool, spacious schoolhouses, for a fev hours each day. They are chiefly children of tender years, and are not taxed with ordinary textbook lessons, but are subjected to a sort of kindergarten instruction, and to that reason able discipline of mind and body which is one of the most important elements of true education. Doubtless It would be better still for them if they could all be taken to the country by The Tribune Fresh Air Fund, not merely for two weeks each, but for the whole summer. But since this is at present impossible, and since they must spend the summer or most of it in the city, these vacation schools are a great blessing to them.

The possibility of extending the work is evident. At present scarcely 6,000 children attend daily. But there are tens of thousands of others who might well attend, and who would be incomparably better off, physically, mentally and morally, in the schoolhouses than in the streets The older and more advanced scholars might well be received, in addition to the very young, and courses of instruction suited to them might be adopted. These latter should, of course, be of a character that would afford agreeable variety and relief from the studies of the regular school year; but they would not, therefore, be any less valuable. The schools thus conducted would be attractive resorts, which the children would greatly prefer to any other places generally accessible, and in which they would find physical comfort, pleasant entertainment, and much desirable culture and discipline of mind and body.

At present this work is carried on by private enterprise and at private expense. The city gives merely the use of the buildings. The cost of conducting the schools is not large, only a few cents a day for each child. The charity is cordially to be commended to the attention of the philanthropically disposed. But, like the kindergarten, it is a work that should not be left to private beneficence. The city might well assume the task, and make these vacation schools an adjunct to the regular duties of the Board of Education. It would thus utilize buildings which now stand idle and profitless. It would doubtless lessen the death rate among children. It would also and at once lessen the amount of juvenile crime and misdemeanor. It would, in the long run, make the crowded ous and law-abiding, and thus greatly conduce

urement have disappeared, end at Sing Sing, as | go to Brazil or Argentina by way of Europe. | ter investment than that made in educating the

A GREAT SOCIAL PROBLEM.

This is doubtless one of the greatest countries in the world for secret societies. Pretty nearly everybody seems to belong to some "order," and to be wearing some badge or button. Old World orders of knighthood are nowhere compared with these in point of numbers and high-sounding names. They exist in every part of the country and in every walk of life. There is scarcely a village or hamlet in which a "lodge" of some kind is not to be found. The "secrecy" of these organizations is largely imaginative, yet it, together with a certain amount of ceremony and pageantry, serves to give them a solidarity and permanency they would not otherwise have. There is, moreover, no question that they are a beneficent feature of American society. They promote fraternal feeling among their members, they afford a certain amount of intellectual, aesthetic and social culture, they encourage thrift and mutual helpfulness, and many of them provide a convenient and trustworthy means of life insurance for the benefit of the familles of their members.

This insurance feature is, indeed, one of the most striking and most admirable of all, and the extent to which it has been carried is literally bewildering to those not familiar with it. There are, according to the latest available reports, no less than ninety-one fraternal orders doing a mutual insurance business. They have a total membership of 2,017,374. And the total amount of insurance in force is \$3,576,790,789. That makes nearly \$1,800 insurance for each member. Most, perhaps all, of these societies are strong and trustworthy beyond question. They are paying out millions of dollars every year for the benefit of their members, or of their late members' families. The good they are thus doing is incalculable, the more so because, on the whole, the bulk of their membership is in the less wealthy part of the population. Wage-earners, farmers, small shopkeepers, are saving each a few dollars a year from their incomes to secure provision for old age and sickness or for their widows and orphans, and the \$1,800 insurance, when it comes, is more to its recipients than vastly larger sums to those who have never known the need of

And now these 2,017,374 men are asked to re nounce, relinquish, abandon, nearly one-half of that to which they are entitled. They have been paying in their assessments in dollars worth one hundred cents each, and they are asked to accept their insurance in dollars worth only fifty-three cents each. That is what the Chicago Convention demanded of them. That is what the Chicago platform calls for. That is what the Chicago candidates would bring to pass if they were elected and invested with authority. Every member of a fraternal order who votes for Bryan and Sewall will vote to have his insurance-the insurance for his wife and children-reduced nearly one-half. He has merly each indulged his individual fancy in been telling his wife that his life is insured for \$1,000, and he now votes to have her receive at his death only \$530.

of silver to every one of these 2,017,374 members of fraternal orders. What they will do are obvious. For one thing, the wheel is better about it is a grave social problem. It is no suited by its size to be an object of support than light thing to destroy at a stroke \$1,500,000,000 was the cane. The latter was too long. The free colnage would do. These 2,017,374 men ground, now that kyphosis bicyclistarum has so are creditors. There is ewing to them or to reduced the stature and bowed the form of man. their heirs, contingently, the sum of \$3.576,790.- It is safer, too, for a wheel cannot be carried, as 789. It is being honestly paid in instalments. The whole of it will be paid when it falls due. But now Mr. Bryan and the Free Silver party demand that it shall not be paid in full, that only fifty-three cents shall be paid on each dollar, and that these 2,017,374 men, most of them comparatively poor men, shall be robbed of the gross sum of \$1,681,091,670-a sum half as large again as the entire National debt. What answer will the membership of these fraternal orders make to this monstrous proposition?

### THE END OF THE WORLD AGAIN.

world will come to an end at 11 o'clock on the morning of January 4, 1900. It is now our duty to announce that John W. Hull, an earnest and careful prophet of Dublin, Ind., has taken the wind out of Mt. Hendrickson's sails by predicting that the world will end some time this coming winter. As we said at the time, there was much in Mr. Hendrickson's prediction to commend it to consideration. It was explicit as to the exact date, which, unfortunately, is not the case with Mr. Hull's prediction. But, on the other hand, Mr. Hull has scored a point in making the end of the world occur next winter. It is obvious that nobody will pay much attention to what may happen three years and a half hence, when everything is going to smash in about six months. Should Mr. Hull's prediction fail-and we are sure he will pardon us if we express the hope that it will-a discussion of Mr. Hendrickson's prediction will be timely. But for the present Mr. Hull holds the stage, and will continue to do so until at least the first of next March. A brief statement of his argument is, therefore, in order.

Unlike Mr. Hendrickson, he does not make his prediction hinge on the fact that Napoleon will sit on the throne of France, as the Beast of the Apocalypse. His failure to do so shows that he is a bold and original prophet; for we do not recall any other forecast of the end of the world in which the Beast has not been a prominent figure. Generally, of course, the Beast is Napoleon, though just why we do not know. But it is an interesting fact that some years ago Mr. Gladstone was made to enact the rôle. When he brought in his measure for the disestablishment of the Irish Church an earnest Irish clergyman wrote a pamphlet proving by Scripture that the Grand Old Man was the Beast. It is true that in order to do so he was obliged to attach the feminine form of the definite article to the transliteration of Mr. Gladstone's name in Greek, because otherwise the numerical sum of the letters would not have been 666, the number of the Beast. But that was a triffing detail that did not at all shake the faith of those who felt that the spoiler of the Church must be the Beast. We confess that we should have liked to have Mr. Hull throw some light on the identity of the Beast. But, doubtless for good reasons, he is silent on

He lays much stress, however, on the Abomination of Desolation foretold by the prophet Daniel. This sign, he says, was to begin when the daily sacrifice should be taken away. "This daily sacrifice," he adds, "was taken away "during the World's Fair, when the Sabbath "law was abrogated in our courts" and "ratified" by all nations represented at that institution. Thus "the daily sacrifice was taken "away and the Abomination of Desolation set "in, which was to last 1,200 days.-Dan, xii, 11, Those days will end the coming winter. We "cannot know the day or hour (Matt. xxiv, 36). "but we may approximate to the week or month, perhaps. The Abomination of Desola-"tion is upon us, and may be seen or known by the suffering and starving nations of earth. "the result of the hearding of the millions of "money or riches for the last days, spoken of in the vth chapter of James and Revelation xviii."

There may be some who will blame Mr. Hull for not giving us the exact day when the world will end; but, under the circumstances. we think he has done pretty well. His reference to the hoarding of millions of money lays

we are a little puzzled, for in another passage | taken for granted. he says that "fire in the hands of the enemy , "of the world will lay her institutions and "money policies low."-Matt. iv, 1. Apparently, he had the Populists in mind when he penned this sentence; but if so, he is not very well acquainted with them, for their most ef-

fective weapon is wind, and not fire. In sending his circular to this office Mr. Hull wrote on the margin: "Please publish if admissible to your paper." We regret that its length prevents us from doing that; but we trust that we have indicated with sufficient clearness all of its salient ideas. Syllogistically, they may be stated as follows: The end of the world will occur 1,290 days after the Abomination of Desolation begins (see Daniel passim). The A. of D. must begin after the daily sacrifice is taken away. And as that happened during the Chicago World's Fair, it follows that the end of the world will occur 1,200 days later. So, therefore, some time next winter, as Mr. Hull expresses it in the rapt rhythm of the prophetic bard:

In the last dark hour of night
The great city of Babylon shall fall
Before the dawning of the light. With her palaces and bull works so grand,

#### A NEW USE FOR WHEELS.

The rulnous effect of the bicycle craze upon many arts and industries has already been chronicled. The horse, as we all know, has become a thing of the past-a pleasant reminiscence, as Bismarck said of the Bulgarian crown, The carriage and harness trade is ruined. People have use for such things no longer. The rubber overshoe industry is dead; a man or woman a-wheel has no need for such pedal protection. The jewelry trade is languishing; money must go for diamond frames instead of diamond rings, and for lamps and saddles instead of watches. Book publishers are practically bankrupt; people have no time for reading The tailors are in despair; jackets and knickerbockers are all they get a chance to make for any man. Hat factories have become a refuge for owls and bats; for the whole world is wearing caps. The tobacco trade is all but snuffed out: for no one can wear a bicycle face and smoke a cigar or cigarette at the same time. The liquor shops are in mourning, for the wheelmen must keep sober.

is that of the manufacture and sale of walkingsticks. It is indeed rapidly ceasing to exist. It is not only that men do not carry canes a-wheel. But even on the rare occasions when they do walk, they have discarded canes for wheels. This fact is perfectly obvious to every one who has noticed the throngs on Broadway of in the cars. No more are men seen carrying wands of dignified malacca, or sportive hazel, or trim bamboo, or stately ebony gold-mounted. Instead, each carries in his hand a wheel, pneumatic tired, with tangent spokes. Where forcrutch-handled or shepherd's crook, or buck's horn, taste is now displayed in varying styles of tire, or of hub, of hickory, or oak, or maple rim, That is exactly the meaning of free coinage or other features of the wheel.

The practical advantages of the new fashion of the property of the people. That is what wheel is of just the right diameter to touch the eyes of those behind upon a stairway, or to puncture the ribs of those upon the streets. Even were it thus carried, the rubber tire would render it innocuous. It is reported that since this change of fashion was effected the business of the eye and other hospitals, and the trade in artificial eyes, have both materially declined.

The aesthetic effect is also marked. The wheel is a far more highly decorative adjunct to the fashionable pedestrian than a mere stick could be In this year's political campaign it is understood that the members of the "business men's A couple of weeks ago The Tribune comment- parades" instead of wearing high hats and carrying canes, as of old, will wear caps and carry parade" in Fifth-ave., and in the best theatres wheel racks instead of cane racks are being placed on the backs of seats. Indeed, the effects of this change of fashion are as widespread as human society itself, and doubtless so will be its benefits. "This is the state of man." Either he is carried by a wheel, or he himself carries a wheel, It is the age of wheels.

> That Debs boom proved to have little more substantiality and staying power than the temporary boom enjoyed by our distinguished fellow-townsman, Mr. Steve Brodie.

Li Hung Chang will assuredly receive a cordial welcome in this city, even though his visit may of necessity be brief. The committee which has charge of the arrangements for his reception has been made up of well-known Americans, who have spent some time in China and met the Chinese statesman in his own capital It is said that Li Hung Chang is not able to carry on conversation in English, but that will not prevent him from appreciating New-York, and observing what points of superiority it has over Peking. He will find a considerable number of his own countrymen here, who will doubtless show him such attention as they judge will be agreeable to him.

The friends of the sometime Giants need not despair utterly of them. They are far from the head of the list, and their chances of winning the championship are about as good as those of any scrub nine in a back country village. Nevertheless, the Giants, that were, made a record last week. They accomplished what is believed to be the unprecedented feat of losing five games in the space of three days. It takes an exceptional nine to do that.

Travellers from New-York to Brooklyn are compelled to walk so far in these days in order to get to the Bridge cars that the management of the whole concern finds few friends or apologists.

New-York is not getting its asphalt pavements at so cheap a figure as some other cities not distant from it, but the taxpayers should remember that the companies putting down asphalt here are required to guarantee it for fifteen years and keep it in good condition for that time. There is a great deal of difference between a guarantee for fifteen years and a guarantee for five years, such as is given elsewhere. There is no reason why New-York should pay more than other cities for the same material put down in the same way, and there is no cause to think that it is doing so when the facts are fairly understood.

Brooklyn is, or soon will be, in need of more water, and apparently will have to look for it somewhere else than on Long Island. By a law passed by the last Legislature, the people of Suffolk County can prevent the tapping of any more of their streams and ponds to supply the people of Brooklyn with water. It will not do to put off action on this important matter too

its war against unhealthy rear tenements, and at its next meeting will be prepared to act on another batch. The opinion expressed by Judge Lawrence as to the constitutionality of the law under which it is proceeding is sufficient to warrant the Board in continuing its good work, not packlessly, but with discretion and only after

him open to the suspicion of being a Populist; | thorough examination. Sometime hereafter the but we hesitate to condemn a man on the law will, we presume, be passed on by the higher strength of a mere incidental phrase. And yet | courts. In the mean time its validity is to be

> The open cars in Broadway are crowded from early morning to late at night. It is odd to see the eagerness with which women rush to them in defiance of the big placards showing that they are smoking cars. Little ingenuity or skill in construction was exhibited, however, by the builders of these cars. They are so put together that it is an awkward task to get on them of to get off them.

#### PERSONAL.

The Rev. Dr. Joseph Agar Beet, of the Wesleyas heological School, of London, who is now lecturing in this country, will preach to-day in the Wainui Hills Methodist Epi-opal Church, in Cincinnati.

It is said that Dr. Max Wolf, of Heidelberg, whe has discovered a imber of asteroids, has never directly seen an asteroid. His discoveries have been made from the photographic plates, on which the planets appear as short lines, owing to their motion, while stars are shown as points.

General George W. Jones, who has just died in Dubuque, Iowa, at the age of ninety-two, was classmate of Henry Clay in the Transylvania Uni versity, at Lexington, Ky. In 1827 he settled in Michigan, when it was a territory, and became its Chief Justice. He gave the States of Wisconsin and Iowa their names. In 1848 he was elected Iowa's first United States Senator, and re-elected in 1852. President Buchanan appointed him Min ister to Bogota, where he served three years. Senator Jones took part in many duels as a second, and in his early days had a little affair of his own to look after. He was to have fought with an Army officer named Williams. They met, but Williams apologized on the field of battle. For this he was asked to resign from the service, and did so.

Some years ago Prince Edward of Saxe We tho was then visiting in England, met the Prince of Wales one day, and mentioned the fact that he had just been playing a game of golf at the Eltham Club, whereupon the Prince asked him where Eitham was. This amused Prince Edward be-cause one of the titles of the Prince of Wales is Earl of Eltham.

The Episcopal Church Club, of Rochester, has adopted resolutions eulogizing the late Bishop Arthur Cleveland Coxe, and expressing the Church's sense of loss in his death.

Babu Dourga Chorrone Roquitte, a Bengall Frenchman, of Chandevnagose, India, has been made a Knight of the Legion of Honor. He has accumulated a large fortune as a merchant in Cal-

The Minnesota State Historical Society will place a pastel portrait of Ambrose Freeman in the rooms of the society in St. Paul. Freeman was a noted pioneer and officer of the Army, who was killed in the Sloux outbreak in 1862.

A correspondent of the Paris "Temps" says that the Emperor Menelek gets bushels of letters congratulating him on his victory. An Englishman, with a sly sense of humor, addressed him as "My dear Negus." but an Australian clergyman, whose sense of humor was by no means so keen, sent him long quotations from the Bible. Inhabitants of Trieste, disliking Italy, sent him an address in verse. Swiss admirers reminded him of their own struggle for independence. Germans and Austrians ridiculed their Italian allies. Schoolboys begged for Abyssinian postage stamps. Jews offered to float Ethiopian bonds. A French girl sent him a prayer which cured all diseases and warded of all bullets. The correspondent also saw French caricatures of Menelek and of Signor Crispl, over which His Majesty was very merry. When complimented upon his hospitable treatment of his prisoners, he remarked that, though the Italians might have depicted him as a savage, he had in this respect simply followed Abyssinian usages.

Professor Olin A Cartis formaris of the Poster. Professor Olin A. Curtis, formerly of the Boston

University School of Theology, has been chosen to succeed the late Professor John Miley as pro-fessor of systematic theology in Drew Theological

### THE TALK OF THE DAY.

Two bables in English, Ind., have recently been christened Abraham Lincoln Ulysses Grant Will-lam McKinley, and Thomas Jefferson Andrew Jackson James Monroe William Jennings Bryan,

Police Captain (to lieutenant)—We can congratu-late ourselves now on having closed up every gambling-house in town.

Lieutenant—That's so. When do you think we'd better begin to raid them over again?—(Roxbury Gazette. "Ruffalo" Jones, of Oklahoma, says that he is go ng to yoke a pair of buffaloes to accompany Bryan

about the country and head the big processions Wild asses of the desert would be more appropriate.

Sanctum Mysteries.—Humorist's Wife—What in the world are you sending all these mother-in-law and plumber tokes to "The Daily Blowhard" for? They are as old as the hills.

Humorist—Yes, my dear; but the editor who selects the humorous matter for that paper is a young fellow just out of college, and they'll all be new to him.—(New-York Weekly. "The Law Times," of London, calls attent

the fact that the Privy Council, of which the Cabinet is merely a committee unknown to the law, has entirely ceased to hold meetings for purposes of ceremonial nature. So completely, however, have the functions of the two bodies been dissociated that whereas the Privy Council cannot meet except under the presidency of the sovereign, the sovereign cannot constitutionally preside at a meeting of the Cabinet.

A POPULIST SONG A POPULIST SONG.

Oh, we are relicking, frolicking Pops!
We can talk, if we wish, till the universe stopa.
We're a vigorous sort at a story or song.
Our finances are short and our whiskers are long;
And that's why
We're here to apply
For various changes, both startling and new.
We want a whole lot.
Though we don't know just what;
'Most any old thing (so it's different) will da.

Serenely we're looking ahead to the day When di'monds won't cost near as much as baled

hay, And a blue gingham shirt, when we've counted our

Will be stylisher far than a swallow-tail coat.

And that's why
We're here to apply
For a share of the spoils which we recken our

For a share of the spoils which due,
And we don't have to wait
For a cause for debate—
'Most any old cause (so it's different) will do.
—(Washington Star. A young woman in a Maine town, who recently

played cards for three hours one evening, died the next day, and a local clergyman took the incident as a text for a sermon in which he declared that her death was a judgment sent by God to indicate His condemnation of card-playing. But the next week a man dropped dead while carrying food to a starving family, and his sudden death was declared to be an evidence that God approved of his errand of mercy

In Essex they sell land; and, no doubt, simplicity is usually on the side of the buyers. Such was the case at the remote viliage of Vange the other day, when, says "The Essex County Chronicle," the auctioneer asked a gentleman who had just purchased some real estate whether he would like a free conveyance, "No," said the new proprietar, "I prefer to walk home."—(London Globe.

"The Washington Post" tells a story of a young man in Washington who came to this city the other day, not because he wanted to see New-York, or because he had any business here, but because he had a pass on one of the railroads and didn't mean to let a thing like that escape him. He came back yes-terday. Everybody asked him what he had seen, over in town. He hadn't seen anything.

"Well, didn't you go anywhere?" asked somebody, finally.

"Not on your life," said the boy. "D'ye think I was going to pay \$2 a day for a room and not use it all the time?"

It Might Work.—He—If the women had a vote, every time they tried to hold a raily in favor of their candidate some one would get up a millinery opening, with free fee cream seda, and break up the meeting. You don't think it would work, do

She—It might. It seems to work among the men, when the hated opposition has a saloon opening, with free lunch.—(Indianapolis Journal.

Miss Clara Howard is working her way through the University of California by selling newspapers.
"I believe in work," she says. "I think that any woman does not need to allow any pecuniary ob-stacles to interfere with it. She can always read an intellectual object through manual labor. It is a means to an end, and, besides, it is conductve to clearness of thought. I believe, also, in simplifying physical wants for the sake of intellectual gratificatute the highest imperative." She says that she intends to become a philosopher; but she would appear to be a pretty good one already.

The following aneedote, of which the Russian General Dragomiroff is the hero, is going the round of the salons. It appears that at one of the later banquets of the Coronation festivities at Moscow, in returning thanks for a toast proposed in his honor by General de Boisdeffre, the French Envoy, he said: "We must love one another, for if we don't, who the devil in Europe will?"—London Seciety.